

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

AUGUST 8, 1935

No. 23

The New Stimpson Twin Groove Shuttle

Reduces
Loom Stops
from
Mistheads
Broken Filling
and
Fork Failures

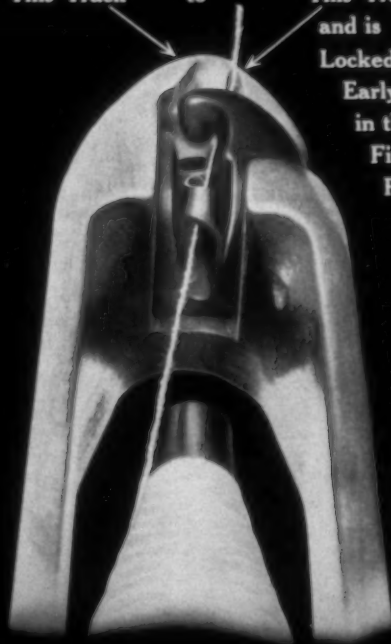
Use This
New
Shuttle

Why the Twin Thread Track?

The Yarn
Moves from
This Track

to

This Track
and is
Locked in
Early
in the
First
Pick



Cut Down Your Loom Stops
Run More Looms per Weaver
Improve Quality of Your Fabrics
Increase Percentage of Production

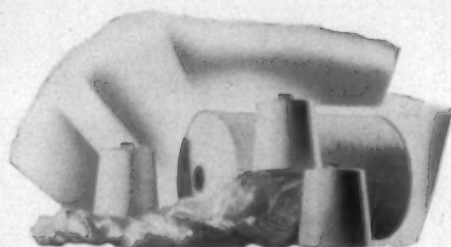
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Textile Industries In 1933-1934

All Divisions Showed Loss In Last Half of 1934

THE Federal Trade Commission has made public the first part of a new and amplified report on its textile industries investigation, entitled "The Textile Industries in 1933 and 1934," this part relating to the Cotton Textile industries. This is the first part of the Commission's additional report on its textile inquiry, made in compliance with the President's direction for continuance of the inquiry in a letter of January 25, 1935, supplementing the Executive Order of September 26, 1934, and covers the years 1933 and 1934. It also includes a considerably larger number of companies than did the first report, which was only for the 20-month period between January 1, 1933, and August 31, 1934.

Data on which the new report on cotton textiles is based were obtained from 108 spinning companies, 53 weaving companies, 296 combined spinning and weaving companies and 97 dyeing and finishing companies.

The report covers four six-month periods from January 1, 1933, to December 31, 1934, and is in substantially the same form as the Commission's preliminary report on the Cotton Textile industries released March 8, 1935, covering the three six-month periods from January 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, and the two-month period of July and August, 1934. The first three periods covered are the same for both reports, but the fourth period of the new report covers a six-month period from July 1 to December 31, 1934.

The new report includes data from 554 companies as compared with 409 for the preliminary report. The companies covered by this report had in place almost 22,000,000 cotton spindles, or about 71 per cent of the number of spindles reported by the Bureau of the Census as of June 30, 1934, which was 31,002,940. Thread companies covered in another part of the report accounted for about 3 per cent of the total spindles, or almost 950,000. In addition, more than 250 other companies which could not be included in this report because of the incompleteness of their data had in place about 5,500,000 spindles. The new report also covers almost 474,000 looms, or about 80 per cent of the number included in the 1931 Census of Manufactures of Cotton Goods. An additional 16 per cent was reported by companies not included in this report owing to incomplete data.

Various financial and operating results of cotton textile companies grouped according to rates of return on investments, rates of net profit on sales and size of investment are included in the appendix to the report. The groupings by size of investment are set up on two bases: First, identical companies for each of the four periods

grouped according to the size of the investment for the first six months of 1933, and, second, according to size of the investment in each of the four periods.

The period July-December, 1933, was by far the most prosperous of the period of the inquiry for each branch of the industry except commission dyers and finishers. The rate of return on investment for this six-month period ranged from 4.32 per cent for the commission dyers and finishers to 10.68 per cent for the stock dyers and finishers. For the period January-June, 1933, the rates of return on textile investment ranged from 3.06 per cent for the spinning companies to 7.99 per cent for the stock dyers and finishers. For the January-June, 1934, period, the rates of return on textile investment ranged from .23 per cent for the weaving companies to 9.85 per cent for the stock dyers and finishers. For the July-December, 1934, period, however, each branch of the industry showed losses ranging from .31 per cent for the weaving companies to 5.17 per cent for the commission dyers and finishers. It will thus be noted that the last period was very unprofitable for the industry as a whole.

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES

One hundred and eight exclusively cotton spinning companies are included in the report. Only 84 companies of this class were included in the earlier report. These 108 spinning companies reported as in place on June 30, 1934, more than 2,600,000 spindles.

These companies have a total textile investment averaging for the two-year period covered approximately \$76,300,000, or about \$700,000 per company. The average of the 84 companies included in the first report was only about \$650,000 per company.

For the first three six-month periods, net earnings constituted, respectively, 3.06 per cent, 8.14 per cent and 4.07 per cent of textile investment. Losses in the last period were equivalent to 1.96 per cent of the net textile investment. These rates are computed on an annual basis.

For the 108 companies, the proportion of total manufacturing cost represented by raw material, including processing tax, ranged from 52.99 per cent to 59.21 per cent. The processing tax, considered independently, constituted in the second period 12.63 per cent of the total manufacturing cost; in the third period, 12.47 per cent, and in the last 11.93 per cent. Proportion of cost represented by labor ranged from 23.83 per cent to 26.09 per cent of the total manufacturing cost. The proportion

represented by other manufacturing expense ranged from 16.28 per cent to 23.18 per cent.

In the first three periods covered, profits on sales constituted, respectively, 3.39 per cent, 7.13 per cent and 3.43 per cent of sales. In the last period losses were equivalent to 2.86 per cent of sales.

From July 1, 1933, to December 31, 1934, the processing tax item absorbed in each of the three periods about one-half as much of the sales dollar as the item of labor cost, and represented a considerably larger proportion of sales than that represented by the item of selling, administrative and general expense.

The Commission has also studied the effects, under certain assumptions, which would have resulted from decreases in working hours, or direct wage increases. This study shows that in the first and third periods the reduction in hours of between 12½ and 15 per cent, and in the second period a reduction of between 22½ and 25 per cent, would have eliminated all profits on sales. In the last period, these companies showed losses, and therefore had no ability to meet increased labor costs.

COTTON WEAVING COMPANIES

Fifty-three cotton weaving companies made returns to the Commission which were included in this report, whereas only 44 companies were included in the preliminary report. These companies reported about 7,800 looms in place as of June 30, 1934. The Bureau of the Census reported 17,275 looms in place in this class of mills in 1931. Average total textile investment of these companies ranged from \$26,858,558 to \$28,874,388 for all of the periods covered.

During each of the first three periods covered, net earnings constituted 4.03 per cent, 10.17 per cent and 0.23 per cent of the net textile investment, respectively. During the last period, the companies lost 0.31 per cent on the textile investment.

During the first two periods, the rates of return for the 53 companies exceeded those for 44 companies covered in the Commission's preliminary report. The 44 companies showed a higher rate of return in the January-June, 1934, period.

For these 53 companies, the proportion of total manufacturing cost absorbed by raw material ranged from 61.03 per cent to 64.26 per cent.

The processing tax, which was not in effect during the first period, absorbed slightly over 1 per cent of the total manufacturing cost in the second period. During other periods, this item was negligible since weaving companies use little or no raw cotton on which processing taxes are paid.

Labor absorbed from 21.46 per cent to 23.81 per cent of the total manufacturing cost.

Differences between these ratios and those for the 44 companies covered in the Commission's preliminary report were negligible.

Rates of profit on sales for the first two periods covered were, respectively, 2.75 per cent and 6.29 per cent. In each of the last two periods, the companies lost, roughly, about one-half of 1 per cent. Although these rates differed somewhat from those for the 44 companies, the ratios for other items did not vary to a great extent from those for the 44 companies. For the first three periods, the ratios for the two groups did not differ by as much as 1 point per cent, except for two items in the third period.

Under certain assumed conditions, the effect of reductions in hours or of direct wage increases by corresponding percentages were studied for this group of companies. The Commission's study shows that in the first period

covered a reduction in hours of between 12½ and 15 per cent would have eliminated all profits on sales. In the second period, the companies could have paid the increased labor costs due to 25 per cent reduction in hours without eliminating all profits.

In the last two periods, increased labor costs would have resulted only in increased losses on sales.

COMBINED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

From the standpoint of many significant criteria, the 296 companies covered in this section constitute the most important cotton manufacturing group. These 396 companies reported a net textile investment averaging for the four periods about \$780,000,000 and net sales of about \$335,000,000. These companies reported 19,283,000 spindles and 466,000 looms in place as of June 30, 1934.

The ratio of net earnings to net textile investment for each of the four successive six months period were: 4.13 per cent, 9.16 per cent, 4.34 per cent, and a loss of 1.77 per cent. These rates were considerably lower during each period than the rates of return of 4.98 per cent, 10.49 per cent, 5.40 per cent and a loss of 0.50 per cent (two months) for the 206 combined spinning and weaving companies covered in the Commission's preliminary report.

In the first period—before the adoption of a code—raw materials absorbed about 47 per cent of the total manufacturing cost, but this item, including the processing tax, progressively increased to 50.74 per cent, 51.58 per cent and 51.87 per cent in the subsequent periods.

The proportion of manufacturing cost absorbed by labor ranged from 27.11 to 28.75 per cent.

Profits on sales were as follows: In the first period, 4.57 per cent, in the second 8.96 per cent, and in the third 3.76 per cent. In the last period, losses on sales were equivalent to 2.77 per cent. This was a poorer showing by about 1 point per cent than for the 206 companies covered in the earlier report.

As to the ability of these companies to pay for increased labor costs out of profits, the Commission notes the following results of this study: In the first and third periods, a reduction in hours of 15 and 12½ per cent, respectively, would have resulted in almost wiping out profits on sales. In the profitable second period, an increase in labor costs, due to reducing hours by 25 per cent (equivalent to direct wage increase of 33 1-3 per cent), would have reduced net profits on sales to less than 1 per cent. In the last period, increased labor costs would have augmented losses on sales.

DYEING AND FINISHING COMPANIES

Whereas only four stock and 71 commission dyers and finishers were included in the earlier report, 6 stock and 91 commission dyers and finishers are included in this report.

Stock companies owning the goods processed had an average investment of about \$1,400,000 per company. Commission companies, not owning the goods processed, had an investment of less than \$900,000 per company. The stock companies also showed greater sales per dollar of investment than the commission companies.

Rates of return for the stock dyers and finishers greatly exceeded those for the commission companies. On the basis of textile investment, the stock companies earned 7.99 per cent in the first, 10.68 per cent in the second, and 9.85 per cent in the third, and showed a loss of 1.46 per cent in the last period. The 91 commission companies earned 4.61 per cent, 4.32 per cent and 5.02 per cent, respectively, in the first three periods, and showed a loss

(Continued on Page 26)

Making Tests in the Cotton Mill

Some Answers to the Question Asked by "Fair Play"

In last week's issue we printed a letter signed "Fair Play" in which he asked for the best methods of making tests in the cotton mill. He made the point that tests are too often inaccurately made, that they are not made by impartial persons and that at times they are made in such a manner that they "whitewash the faults in one department at the expense of the other departments."

In the opinion of "Fair Play" there is too much "buck passing" in test work. He was prompted to ask for the opinion of other mills on the subject of testing.

We have received a number of very interesting and helpful letters which we feel will be of much interest to "Fair Play" and a great many other readers. Several of these letters are given below and others will be published next week.

All readers who are interested in this subject are invited to join in the discussion and their letters will be welcome.—Editor.

Editor:

In reference to the question by "Fair Play," our experience is that the best way to have the weave room check up on the spinning room is to have a board pad for every loom and have every weaver mark down the various causes for the loom stopping. This board is prepared so it is easy for the records to be kept. The various common causes for looms stopping are put on the board so the weaver only has to mark down the stop under the proper heading on the board. This, we find, is a good system to keep going at all times so that the superintendent is in position to know just what is causing the most of his loom stoppage. In this way we get a more accurate and more dependable record than having some one or two weavers make the test because it is pretty hard to get anyone weaver who will make an accurate record, but when you have the whole room checking, the general average is much more accurate than getting it from one person.

If we are going to have a test made by some one person, we always try to select the most disinterested person we can find to assign to this job, the designer or some such man as that. In fact, in making our tests in any department we rather have it made by several different employees in order to get an average and not depend too much on any one operator's record, especially if we are having to use spinners or weavers in making the test. It very frequently happens if you do depend on some one operative, since he is trying to show his own department up in the best light and the other departments in as bad a light as possible, there is a great deal of chance for a very inaccurate record. We think any mill will profit by having boards prepared and keep a check for causes for loom stoppage all the time.

T. S. C.

Editor:

I am enclosing a few notes on testing in the mill in reply to the question by "Fair Play." I think this should be a very interesting discussion. I am fully aware of the tendency to "pass the buck" in the mill, and I had the early experience of seeing three overseers fired in ten minutes because they lied to the boss about some tests,

and he had sense enough to know it. I then determined the thing to learn was, whether you were being told the truth or not. I have seen some raw things in some mills, and in most cases, I blamed the superintendent for not knowing better.

I dislike to say it, but am afraid that one of the great difficulties in a superintendent not getting the proper results and conclusions from tests made in the mill, lie in the superintendent not having the proper knowledge of conditions as they actually exist in the plant, so as to form an opinion as to the true value of a report on a test.

No test is worth the time expended upon it, nor the paper the report is written on, unless it is true and represents the actual facts in the case. Some tests are made too hastily, with conclusions reached too quickly, and are therefore worthless, and may result in more harm than good. Sometimes, even the regular weight sizings and breaking strength tests of yarn, made daily, become mere routine and are glanced at and laid aside, without any thought as to whether they are correct or not. Other tests, such as ends down in the spinning room and their causes, breakages in card room, on warpers or slashers, or stoppages on looms, are made only when trouble arises, and all the variables which exist between there and the opener room are not taken into consideration when reaching conclusions. In fact, the variables may be unknown.

Mill tests should be established as a part of the daily work in every department of the plant. By this I do not mean that the same tests are to be repeated over and over every day, although it is probable that such procedure would pay. But I do mean that some tests being made every day in every department by persons who are well qualified to make such tests, is one of the greatest helps in assisting the intelligent superintendent in knowing what is going on in the various processes. If the mill has a well equipped laboratory, so much the better. The cost of a small laboratory, well built and equipped, is not large when compared with the satisfactory results which can be obtained from its proper use.

To secure persons among the operatives to make tests is a matter of training, not only a training of those who are delegated to make the tests, but also a training of the other operatives on whose machines the test may be made, so that they all realize that the test is being made for mutual benefit and that a false test will rebound to their disadvantage, as well as being a lie. One of the qualifications for success in any line, is that of being able to detect a lie.

In our plant, we make constant tests. In a good many instances we have prevented bad running work on some process by detecting it before it arrived there and were ready for it. To make these tests we use operatives on their machines, sometimes giving them an assistant to help run the machines during the test; at other times we use a regular operative, taking him from his regular work for the time being; again we will use a specially trained operative from another department; and sometimes we use a specially trained man, selected from the operatives, over the entire plant, making various tests in all the departments. These specially trained men are, for the most part, selected from those studying in the night or part-

time schools. In fact, we have a number of operatives who are well qualified to make correct tests and who enjoy the work. Also every overseer is interested in seeing that the tests are correct, and all tests are made under his direct supervision, with the superintendent checking the partial and the final figures. The overseer of the previous processes also has the privilege of "sitting in" during the test and observing the results as the test progresses; first, because he is entitled to, and secondly, if he is the right kind of an overseer he is interested in how his work is turning out in the following processes.

Among the tests which might be made as a regular part of the operations are, variations in laps, variation in staple of raw cotton, checks on waste from various lots of cotton, moisture content of cotton, variation in flat strips, weights of card and drawing sliver corrected for moisture regain, variation in yarn and roving numbers and twists, tests for best settings, ends down on fly frames and causes, ends down in spinning room and causes, tests on test-frames before changing twists or drafts or when changing yarn numbers, ends down on warpers and spoolers, break backs on slashers, stretch on slashers, moisture content of slashed yarn, percentage of size added, loom stoppage and causes, moisture content of finished cloth, checking speeds, tests on coal and water. These are some few of the various tests which can be going on all of the time, some of them daily, some weekly or at intervals, but over and over again. Many more might be mentioned, and aside from the information derived is the result that this continual testing keeps everybody, including oneself, on their toes.

In addition to using the employees who have been trained in making tests, we might add, that in order to train others to do a thing, you must know how yourself, and time spent personally in checking ends down and their causes, is time well spent.

To be of practical value, the tests made must be carefully studied by the superintendent and overseers before any conclusions are reached. If any question arise as to the accuracy of the test, repeat it immediately, with all interested required to be present and all facts and conditions carefully checked, and then let the truth stand out. There is no reason nor excuse for a false report and the superintendent who accepts one or allows one to be made is preparing a pit for himself to fall into.

SUPER.

Editor:

My past experience of about 37 years as overseer and superintendent has been that anyone will always get a more accurate test of the true conditions that are and do exist in the different departments by a competent person, who is not in any way particularly interested in any one department, and is not employed by the overseer in the departments in which they are making the test.

I think this should apply more specially to large mills rather than in the small or medium sized mills. The overseer in medium sized mills has time for making his own tests. For accuracy, he should have his second hands to make the same test, and whatever that may be to check one against the other. I have always found it a good practice to keep a record of all tests made, which can be referred to from time to time. By having a record of the different tests made you can always tell whether you are improving your work or not by counting the evenness of yarns, breaking strength of yarns, sizings, ends down per hour and loom stops per hour.

The opening room is a mighty fine place to start in to make an even yarn. See that cotton is well blended, and keep a close watch on the finisher laps for even weights.

There can be no greater subject discussed than reports of true tests made in all departments of a textile plant.

It would be interesting to see in print, a true confession of an old carder, spinner or weaver, on just how he went about getting up his test when he wanted it to show up just to suit him individually.

H. E. W.

Editor:

In reference to the question concerning proper testing in cotton mills for true results, beg to advise that "Fair Play's" idea of having an independent man who has no interest except making a true report of his findings to the proper authorities, is in my opinion, the only dependable way by which proper conclusions of this kind of work can be accomplished. A man in order to do proper testing should be one thoroughly familiar with the operations with which he will come in contact while making the tests. During my long experience as a cotton mill superintendent I have learned that for dependable results an experienced, disinterested party should carry out the operations.

In order to go into detail concerning the many things that are connected with such tests, it will be necessary to do a lot of writing. I do not have the time to do that now. However, the above explanation will probably be helpful.

M. A. J.

Editor:

In reference to "Fair Play's" inquiry as to how to conduct tests, I have placed several Clemson textile graduates on this type of work. As a matter of fact, I now have an inquiry for such a test man whom I have not as yet been able to supply on account of a shortage of men trained in test work.

In my opinion a mill of average size can well afford to have a person who devotes his full time to checking the running of the work and performing other experimental research. Regular periodic checks of the running of the work in each department of the mill should be made by a responsible disinterested individual. These accumulated data are valuable in locating the trouble, whereas a single check may be misleading, even though honestly conducted. Such periodic checks of the running of the work in a good sized mill would consume a considerable portion of the time of one individual. Such an individual should have a practical working knowledge of all departments of the mill and of their interrelation as well as a knowledge of the theory underlying the different processes.

If the check indicates that the work is not running satisfactorily, the next problem is to make an analysis of the job and determine the causes for the excessive breakage or stoppage. Having determined the cause or causes of the excessive breakage or stoppage, it should then be that person's duty to confer with the overseer of that particular division and assist in the correction of the particular trouble. In my opinion the person responsible for checking and for research work should be under and report directly only to the superintendent. Of course, it is necessary for the person in charge of checking to be very tactful and to gain the helpful co-operation not only of the machine operators but also of the overseers of the particular divisions. He must make the mill personnel realize that his whole purpose is to improve the running of the work, not to fix blame on any department or individual. A number of mills are conducting their tests and research work in the mill on this basis and their results are proving satisfactory.

H. H. WILLIS, Dean,
Clemson Textile School.

Cotton Roads

By C. T. Revere

Of Munds, Winslow & Potter

IT is not so long ago, four or five decades at the most, when cotton consumption was measured almost entirely in terms of raiment and household uses. In fact, one of the bull leaders of the 90's, attempting to visualize the expanding demand for cotton, picturesquely contended that if the Chinamen could be persuaded to add one inch to the tail of his shirt, the largest crop the South could raise would leave no surplus.

Modern research, however, eliminated the necessity of such resort to Oriental extravagance. New uses were discovered for cotton, and this commodity soon developed into the Proteus of progressive industry. In one form or another it was substituted for products that had become out-moded either on the ground of cost or reduced efficiency. Combined with rubber, it took the place of leather belting; railroads used hundreds of thousands of bales for air brake hose, enamelled ceilings for cars, plush seats; harvesting machinery made its draft on cotton duck supplies; the paper making industry used vast quantities of heavy goods, and finally the automobile came to the front as one of the largest, if not the largest consumer. In fact as a result of the increased industrial demand for cotton, consumption for such purposes in years of marked productive activity approached the absorption for clothing and household purposes.

Then came substitutes. Cotton stockings for women were replaced by silk hosiery. Rayon rapidly assumed a contending position in the fabric field, and the ingenuity and resourcefulness of paper manufacturers caused an invasion of King Cotton's realm through the popularizing of napkins, tissue handkerchiefs, sanitary towels, and strong paper bagging. American cotton also has faced the threat of growing competition by outside growths in foreign markets.

We have resorted to this summarizing preamble to provide the background for calling attention to a new use for cotton that conceivably may run into millions of bales annually. This is the employment of cotton fabric in road construction.

In order to avoid initial misconception, we wish to make it clear that the cotton fabric treatment is not advocated for our great arterial lanes of travel where constant and heavy traffic calls for cement construction or carefully built macadamized asphalted highways. Such types of construction promise to remain accepted practice in these particular fields.

COTTON ROAD EXPERIMENTS

Experiments conducted over a period of years, however, have shown that the cotton fabric treatment is admirably suited to use in secondary or "farm-to-market" roads. The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that at the end of 1930 there was a total mileage of more than 2,200,000 miles of earth-type non-surfaced local roads in this country. Obviously a program calling for concrete or macadamized asphalt construction for even a moderate proportion of this mileage would be out of the question. The cost would run from \$12,000 to \$18,000 per mile for an 18-foot road. Moreover, a certain percentage of this

mileage is of minor transportation value, and therefore calls for only casual outlay for upkeep.

A fairly large proportion of this mileage, however, has distinct economic value for rural traffic in gaining access to the main highways and for cross-country travel where the main avenues at times are subjected to annoying congestion. Maintenance of these roads in fairly good condition constitutes an enormous yearly outlay throughout the country. Even after treatment with crushed stone and asphalt or tar, constant resurfacing is required as a result of erosion from heavy rains, shifting of the base and removal of the stone surface through wind erosion, to say nothing of "frost boils" occurring in areas where winter temperatures are low. All this travelling is aggravated by traffic which opens up the cracks and enlarges the pits and ruts.

Even in Southern climates where freezing is a minor item, the average yearly maintenance cost has been estimated at about \$250 per mile. This is the figure placed by one of the most experienced maintenance engineers of the South. In Northern climates where severe winters prevail, the upkeep costs are much higher, in some areas running over \$400 per mile. The outlay for mere maintenance does not tell the whole story, as the closing of roads for repairs, necessitating detours and interruption or congestion of traffic, constitutes an important item of community expense.

LOWER MAINTENANCE COSTS

Experiments conducted over a period of years justify the hope, if not the conviction, that the cotton fabric treatment of rural highways will go a long way toward solving the problem of reducing maintenance costs. Thus far the projects using cotton fabric have been conducted along conservative, experimental and research lines. In a broad sense, the idea is more than 25 years old. So far as is known, the first project of this character was undertaken in New England when cotton fabric was laid over sand to provide a non-shifting surface for stone and other base material when the first motor roads were being built on Cape Cod. The South was attracted to this work a little more than 12 years ago. Cotton road construction is now drawing the attention of highway engineers abroad. In England the first experimental road construction of this type was completed last year, and Holland is building several highway sections for test purposes.

State highway engineers have been experimenting with cotton fabric in Louisiana, Texas, Georgia and South Carolina. Probably the latter State has made the most progress in developing the technique of construction.

CLOTH CONSTRUCTION

It goes without saying that it has taken years of work and study to perfect methods of road building suited to the use of fabric, and even more than this, it was imperative to discover the type of cotton fabric best adapted to this purpose. To the inexperienced layman, it would seem that a heavy closely woven cloth like duck would be best fitted to the requirements. Such is not the case, as time and trial have demonstrated. According to tests made by the South Carolina State Highway Department

and verified by the New Uses Department for Cotton of the Cotton Textile Institute under the charge of Charles K. Everett, expert judgment has confirmed the superior utility of a fairly open mesh weave of relatively light construction. Splendid results have been achieved with osnaburg, with 20 threads per inch in both warp and filling, weighing about four ounces per square yard. Even this weave is believed to be a trifle too close and in a 90-inch wide osnaburg being currently made the thread count has been reduced to 16x16.

The yarn is of single ply giving the desired tensile strength in the fabric. The superior utility of the open mesh fabric arises from the fact that it permits a better and more durable bond between the top mat or carpet and the road base and thus provides a cohering, waterproof membrane that could not be obtained with a heavier and more closely woven fabric.

As previously stated, these experiments with cotton roads have been conducted over a period of years, and it has taken time to perfect the technique and to decide on the most desirable cotton cloth construction. Inasmuch as the earlier projects did not disclose uniformly favorable results, both State highway commissions and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads have been more or less skeptical of their value. The United States Bureau of Roads thus far has withheld official endorsement pending the outcome of further demonstration as to the practicality of the idea.

Before detailing the results obtained by certain progressive State highway commissions, a brief non-technical description of the cotton fabric treatment of roads seems in order. This process is applicable to any type of rural "dirt" road whether clay and gravel, clay and sand, etc., provided the roadbed has a solid base. It is not necessary to excavate and fill in with crushed stone.

If the road base is properly graded, work can proceed at once. The surface should be scarified after which the base is given a bituminous treatment—*asphalt emulsion or hot tar*—usually a low grade oil residue. As a general rule this application is permitted to penetrate the road base for about 24 hours and then the cotton fabric is laid on the tarred surface to which the cloth readily adheres. Highway experience has shown that on a road of ordinary width—18 to 22 feet—it is best to have the cloth laid in three lengthwise strips with the seams overlapping about two inches. On an 18-foot road, this would call for fabric about 75 inches wide, and on a 22-foot road, the cloth would have to be about 90 inches wide.

By this procedure, the crown of the road is left free from seams. The next operation is the application to the cotton fabric of the asphalt emulsion or hot tar. The next operation consists of spreading clean $\frac{3}{8}$ " mesh screenings over the surface of the tarred fabric, brushing the stone to an even depth over the top. A five-ton roller compacts the stone and asphalt surface, and the job is completed.

We have given no details as to the amount of crushed stone and asphalt required, but this can be obtained either from Charles K. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute, 320 Broadway, New York, or from W. K. Beckham, Maintenance Engineer of the South Carolina State Highway Commission, Columbia, S. C. Mr. Beckham, under the veteran supervision of C. H. Moorefield, formerly State Highway Engineer of South Carolina, has had years of practical experience with the employment of cotton fabric in rural road projects.

In estimating the cost of the cotton fabric treatment, a good deal depends on how costs are to be allocated. If a rural road were to be entirely reconstructed with a new

foundation fill, rolled and treated with tar and then treated with cotton fabric, it would be manifestly out of place to charge the cost of the road to the cotton fabric.

As a matter of fact, a dirt road base whether it be clay and gravel, clay and sand, or any reasonably solid substance, can be given the type of treatment above described at a fabric cost of approximately \$600 per mile. The cost of laying the fabric can be kept down by confining it to strips of three widths. This applies entirely to labor costs in laying the fabric. The actual cost of the fabric in all probability will be lowered by reducing the number of threads per inch, and in the event that the processing tax should be abolished, or, in the case of cotton roads, eliminated, the fabric cost should not exceed \$500 per mile for an 18-foot road.

It is only fair to state that this low cost basis has not yet been obtained, partly because quantity production on this type of material has not yet been possible owing to the fact that the demand for such material has been small and sporadic. The cost problem, however, could make long steps towards solution with a volume demand for a standardized material with textile equipment adjusted to its output.

SOME EXAMPLES

It may be interesting to consider a few examples of the results obtained from employing the cotton fabric treatment. We refer briefly to extracts from reports made by the South Carolina State Highway Commission. On Route 2, between Chapin and Prosperity, in Newberry County, a strip of road was treated in 1926. The base was constructed of what is known locally as top soil, essentially a very small sized gravel with a mixture of sand and clay as binding material. The fabric employed at that time was 7 oz. to a 40" width, but was made 55". It was on open weave type of goods used for making bags. After the fabric was treated with tar, it was covered with about 50 pounds per square yard of very coarse sand which was found to be considerably more than was actually needed. According to reports from the South Carolina State Highway Commission, this section has since been treated once, although it was unnecessary and was merely included in a resurfacing operation because adjacent sections required resurfacing. It is interesting to note that a patch of the road was taken up, and the cotton fabric laid nine years before was found to be as sound as when first applied. This sample of fabric is now in the possession of Mr. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and an examination of it should refute any claim of the lack of durability on the part of the asphalt treated fabric.

The same results were obtained on a section of Route 176 in Spartanburg County which was laid in 1928. Another experimental stretch of cotton road was built in May, 1934, between Conway and Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where conventional types of construction had not stood up. An examination made several weeks ago by the writer, Mr. Everett and W. K. Beckham, Maintenance Engineer of the South Carolina Highway Commission, showed that this stretch of road, about 1,000 yards in length, was absolutely intact, although subjected to heavy tourist traffic, while stretches of road at both ends, where the cotton fabric had not been used, were beginning to crack and ravel.

Even assuming a maximum cost for fabric laying and subsequent retreatment aggregating \$1,000 per mile, the economies would be substantial. Over the ten-year period throughout the South, the maintenance costs would average \$2,500, and in Northern wintry climates probably \$4,000 per mile. These suggested savings do not include

(Continued on Page 12)



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Excellent wetting out and penetrating properties.



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Personal News

F. D. Herring is now overseer of weaving at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

B. O. Collier has resigned as overseer the cloth room, Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 5, Griffin, Ga.

Horace Gatlin has resigned as second hand in spinning, Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

N. P. Bumgardner has retired as superintendent Adrian and Madora Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. S. Armstrong, of Mississippi, is now overseer spinning at Adrian and Madora Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

P. R. Dunman has been transferred from Madora Mills, Mt. Holly, to oversee carding, Union Mills, Maiden, N. C.

Ben P. Greene, who was for some years connected with the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., is now general superintendent of all spinning yarn plants of the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

E. C. Merchant, of Douglasville, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer weaving, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

T. P. Cuddy has been transferred as superintendent Nims and Woodlawn Mills to a similar position at Adrian and Madora Mills, of the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

Donald R. Jones, who for the past five years has been traveling representative for Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Johnston Mills, Charlotte.

Beattie Estate Value \$367,067

Greenville, S. C.—The estate of William E. Beattie, late cotton mill executive, was appraised at \$367,067.56, according to data recorded at the office of Probate Judge Guy A. Gullick.

Mr. Beattie's stock holding were extensive, being appraised at \$189,485.70. Real estate and interests were appraised at \$136,200, jewelry, household goods and cash at \$2,783.91, and life insurance at \$38,398.25.

Among the cotton mill stocks left the estate were 510 9-10 shares of Victor-Monaghan common, 245 shares of Piedmont Manufacturing Company common, 100 shares of Southern Weaving common, 20 shares of Piedmont Plush Mills preferred and 10 shares common, 187 shares of Wamsutta Mills common, 75 shares of Wallace Manufacturing Company common, 25 shares of Orr Cotton Mills common and 25 preferred, 12 shares of Nuckasee Manufacturing Company preferred, 5 shares of Gossett Mills common, 18 shares of Easley Cotton Mill preferred, 5 shares of Chiquola Manufacturing Company common and 5 preferred, and 32 shares of Belton Mills preferred and 8 common.

In addition he held stock in several banks including the First National, Bank of Piedmont and the Chemical and Central Hanover Bank and Trust Companies, as well as various electrical, steel, mining, radio, securities, telephone and telegraph, coal, petroleum and other stocks.

Real estate included property on Elford and Whitner

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.



R. D. Harvey, who has served as superintendent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga., for the past 15 years.

streets, Hampton avenue and interest in 1,500 acres between Marietta and Cleveland and property on East North street.

Spinners Agree On Sales Clause Covering Process Tax

A form of agreement to cover future developments in the process tax situation was agreed upon at a meeting in Charlotte last Tuesday attended by spinners of carded yarn, combed yarn and mercerizers. The agreement, which was adopted unanimously, provides for refunds on unfilled portions of orders, if any change is made in the tax and also for a method of procedure in the event that mills secure tax refunds from the government.

The text of the agreement follows:

"If and when, for any reason, sellers liability for processing taxes levied under the AAA as heretofore and hereafter amended is increased, decreased, or terminated, or such taxes shall be invalidated by final decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, prices on any undelivered portion of this contract are subject to adjustment at a rate per pound computed on the basis of the conversion factors set up by Treasury Department Decision 4433, approved May 10, 1934.

"In addition, the seller will credit on the purchaser's account the amount, computed on the basis of such conversion factors, of any such tax which, by reason of such invalidity, shall have been refunded to the seller or the seller shall have been relieved from paying, with respect to any delivered portion of this contract, invoiced within 90 days prior to such determination of invalidity: Provided the buyer shall only be entitled to such credits with respect to such delivered portions, held as floor stocks, as

to which direct refunds from the Government are not recoverable by the holders of such stocks."

G. H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was present for the meeting. Sidney Cooper, chairman of the Carded Yarn Group, and W. H. Suttentfield, chairman of the Combed Yarn Association, acted as joint chairmen. They were assisted by the recently-appointed committee representing the three yarn groups and the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association of Philadelphia, F. E. Slack, and officer of the latter organization and several other yarn merchants were present.

About 125 mill executives, representing approximately three million spindles, were present for both the morning and afternoon sessions.

Judge Continues Injunction Against Process Tax

Columbia, S. C.—United States District Judges J. Lyles Glenn of Rock Hill and Frank K. Myers of Charleston ordered temporary injunctions against collection of the NRA cotton processing tax from 55 South Carolina cotton mills continued in effect "until the constitutionality of the act is cleared up."

The judges' orders were handed down Tuesday after conferences at which counsel for the cotton manufacturers asked that the injunctions be made permanent and attorneys for the Government sought dismissal.

"I feel," Judge Glenn said, "that we ought not to dismiss these suits. We should, I think, continue the restraining orders or grant an interlocutory injunction."

"There is prima facie evidence of doubt of the constitutionality of the act, particularly as to its delegation of power to the Secretary of Agriculture. It is clear we should continue these restraining orders."

Judge Myers expressed similar views.

United States District Attorney Claud N. Sapp of Columbia cited recent amendments he said were intended to clarify the question of constitutionality, and Judge Myers replied: "If the amendments are adopted, and if they make a different situation, then the government can renew its motion to dismiss the cases."

OBITUARY

HENRY P. HUNTER

Anderson, S. C.—Henry P. Hunter, 75, retired mill executive, died at his residence on North Main street following an extended illness.

He was formerly superintendent of the Equinox and Gluck Mills of Anderson, a position he held until failing health forced his retirement some two and a half years ago. He was seriously ill for a few weeks.

Mr. Hunter and his family came to Anderson in 1914 from Lowell, Mass.



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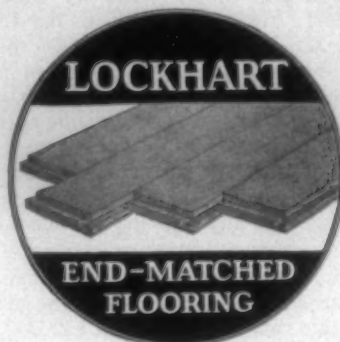
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He was formerly connected with the Stark Mills of Manchester, N. H., and later with the Booth Mills of Lowell, Mass. He had an enviable reputation in the textile industry and had made several valuable contributions to the progress made in this field in the last half century. He had several patents to his credit, among them being looms which are now used in tabular weaving.



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Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

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HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Cotton Roads

(Continued from Page 8)

costs entailed in closing roads, detouring traffic, and the attendant inconveniences to transportation.

It is simple to visualize the effect of the extension of this movement on America's cotton problem. Based on roads of 18 feet in width, the cotton fabric required represents a consumption of six bales per mile. Not even the most ardent "friend of cotton" in the United States Senate would demand that the 2,200,000 miles of rural roads be immediately subjected to cotton fabric treatment. This would call for more than 13,000,000 bales of cotton. Two major obstacles would put such a thought in the category of the wildest vision. One is the immediate cost and another the pardonable desire on the part of State Highway Commissions and the Federal Bureau of Roads to eradicate any remaining "bugs" in the process.

In the Works Relief Bill, \$200,000,000 was earmarked for the construction of public roads. The bill itself provided that of this sum 25 per cent, or \$50,000,000, should be used to build "farm-to-market" roads. We are informed that it was desired to limit the cost on these rural highways to \$3,000 per mile. By the allocation of a very moderate portion of the \$50,000,000 earmarked for secondary highways, the Bureau of Public Roads could make an outstanding contribution to national welfare. As has been indicated several times above, the initial preparation of a rural road for the application of cotton fabric involves limited expense. Grading and cleaning of the surface could be accomplished for approximately \$1,000 per mile except in unusual cases. The cotton fabric treatment with the asphalt emulsion and crushed stone should not absorb more than the remaining \$2,000.

Instead of cautiously refusing to consider the cotton fabric treatment, the Bureau of Roads should be willing under the appropriation granted to build at least 20 five-mile projects in various parts of the United States under different soil and climate conditions in order to obtain a thorough test. This is a matter of 100 miles distributed over various parts of the country. So far as the cotton fabric itself is concerned, this involves an extra total expense not exceeding \$80,000. With our present gigantic outlays, this is a mere atom of expenditure. Yet with the cotton fabric treatment on such a project undertaken under skilled supervision, we might find the real key to our cotton surplus problem, that has plagued us ever since the days of the Federal Farm Board.

In addition to the demand created for building cotton roads in the United States, we might consider the extension of such a program over the rest of the world. Few nations can afford to build concrete or macadamized asphalted highways throughout the length and breadth of their domains. Traffic is much lighter, and the dirt base roads that span the Continent of Europe could be greatly improved by the cotton fabric treatment. China might find the answer to her transportation difficulties through the adoption of this road-building method. In addition to the experiments in England and Holland previously mentioned, the writer saw only the other day an inquiry from Spain, thus evidencing the widespread interest in low cost highways with reduced maintenance outlay.

With the progress already made in a new art, and with the receptive interest displayed abroad, it would seem that America, so vitally concerned in its cotton problem, could not leave unexplored an avenue which holds forth such promise of solution.

Dorr Comments On Trade Commission Report

Commenting on the Federal Trade Commission's* finding that every branch of the cotton manufacturing industry operated at a loss during the last half of 1934, Goldthwaite H. Dorr, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, issued the following statement:

"The Federal Trade Commission's report is impressive evidence of the importance of assistance to the industry in coping with the problem of increasing the demand for its products.

"Scores of closed-down mills, thousands of idle employees and other scores of mills contemplating shut-downs with disastrous results to their employees and the communities dependent on them, testify to the fact that the losses revealed by the commission's report during the last half of 1934 have continued at a progressive rate during the first six months of 1935.

"In furtherance of national policies, the industry has been and is carrying a tremendous load of increased costs—increased labor costs, raw material costs and the processing tax—all reflected in prices the consuming public has been unwilling or unable to pay. As a result the industry has seen its domestic market invaded successfully by foreign low-cost competitors and it has seen its export markets dwindle almost to the vanishing point.

"We have constantly urged that a concomitant of a national policy to increase costs should be an equally definite national policy to mitigate as far as possible the disadvantages under which American products with costs so deliberately increased by national policy must compete at home and abroad.

"The situation of the cotton textile industry, as shown by the commission's finding, is a strong argument for the inclusion in the AAA bill now pending in conference, of both the proposed import provisions to protect the industry in its domestic market and the proposed export provision enabling the industry to compete on more equal terms with foreign low-cost producers for the export trade.

"The commission's report further serves to confirm the industry's insistence as to its inability, under conditions prevailing throughout the last year, to assume additional labor costs as demanded in the September, 1934, textile strike and as proposed in pending 30-hour work week legislation. It is shown clearly that since June, 1934, the industry would have had to reduce wages materially in order to operate on a mere break-even basis—a fact all the more significant when the industry, even after removal of NRA compulsion, has continued voluntarily to maintain unchanged the wage and hour standards of its former code."

*Published in this issue.

Worsted Plant May Come South

Lowell, Mass.—Threats of removal of the Uxbridge Worsted Company's local plant to the South followed closely on a suggestion by officials of the Fabyan Woolen Mill in Medway, Mass., that its 230 employees seek work elsewhere.

Kenneth Tutin, of the Uxbridge Company, said the firm's plant here, one of five in New England whose operatives went on strike a month ago, would be moved to the South if the workers did not agree soon to the mill's terms. The United Textile Workers Union, which called the strikes, has demanded higher wages and better working conditions.

Rayon Fabrics Disputes Arbitrated

A NUMBER of disputes involving alleged defects in rayon cloths and yarns have been settled recently by the Arbitration Bureau of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc. Summaries of some of these cases follow:

PRINTED RAYON CREPE

A converter claimed that 600 pieces of printed rayon crepe were damaged due to the fact that there were misprints and the material shifted and was not one uniform quality, and he asked to return the 600 pieces to the weaver for credit. He stated that he had immediately complained about the condition of the merchandise.

The weaver contended that the merchandise was sold as a "close out" and was commercially perfect and exactly like the samples which the converter had examined before placing the contract. Payment of the amount due against the contract was requested by the weaver, which amounted to \$10,500.

The arbitrators examined the merchandise in dispute and determined that a maximum of 10 per cent of the lot was defective. The converter was awarded an allowance of 10c a yard on the 10 per cent that was considered imperfect, or \$350, and he was directed to pay the weaver the amount due less this allowance, a total of \$10,150.

DEFECTS IN TAFFETA

A converter asked that a weaver accept the return for credit of 96 pieces of acetate and rayon taffeta due to weaving imperfections. He stated that when the first pieces were returned from the dyer he called to weaver's attention to the condition of the merchandise, who advised that the fault was in the dyeing. Pieces were, therefore, sent to other dyes, but were returned in the same unmerchantable condition.

The weaver denied that any complaint was received from the converter during the four months' period provided for in the terms of the contract and he requested that the converter accept and pay for the goods in the amount of \$3,500.

Questioning by the arbitrators brought out the fact that the converter had made a complaint within the time limit in the contract and after examining the merchandise it was decided that the converter was entitled to an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard, or \$300.

NOVELTY SHEER CREPE

A dress manufacturer claimed that defective material was responsible for the unmerchantable condition of 1,125 dresses made of rayon novelty sheer crepe. He explained that the material stretched and sagged when made up into dresses and was entirely unsuitable for that purpose. He asked for damages of \$5,000 as well as cancellation of the balance of the contract amounting to 300 pieces.

It was the contention of the weaver that the merchandise was commercially perfect and that the condition complained of was due to faulty manipulation of the material into dresses. He stated that he had delivered a piece of the material on memorandum before the contract was placed, from which sample dresses were made by the dress manufacturer and on which there was no complaint. He asked that the dress manufacturer be directed to give color assortment and accept the balance of 300 pieces and pay for them at contract price, which amounted to \$16,500.

The arbitrators carefully examined the dresses and ma-

terial in dispute and after consideration of all the evidence presented it was decided that the material was not defective and that the converter should give color assortment and accept and pay for the 300 pieces.

CONTROVERSY OVER YARN

A weaver claimed that the uneven pebble in 400 pieces of acetate and rayon crepe was caused by the rayon yarn and he asked for damages of \$2,000 from the rayon yarn manufacturer. The weaver stated that three cases of yarn had been received with different lacings than the previous shipments and when called to the attention of the rayon yarn manufacturer he was told that there was no change in the yarn and that it could be used along with the yarn received previously. However, as the pieces that came off the loom at the time these three cases of yarn were used were unsatisfactory the weaver attributed the variation in pebble to the yarn in those three cases. He submitted laboratory tests to show the variation.

The rayon yarn manufacturers claimed that the yarn in the three cases in question was the same as previous and subsequent shipments of yarn, on which there was no complaint. He stated that laboratory examinations and tests failed to find any evidence that the rayon yarn was responsible for the variations in pebble, but had indicated that the yarn was normal and fully up to standard.

The arbitrators examined the merchandise and had laboratory tests made and while they believed that there was something wrong with the yarn there was no proof submitted that the defective merchandise contained yarn from the three cases in dispute.

UNEVEN CREPE TWIST

Uneven twist in the rayon crepe yarn, causing shaded bands in the woven material, was the contention of a weaver, who requested that the thrown yarn dealer relieve him of 52 dyed pieces, 74 pieces of raw goods, 78 pieces of unwoven warps and 230 pounds of yarn. Reimbursement of the cost of manufacturing the goods and dye charges were also asked for by the weaver, which amounted to \$4,650.

The thrown yarn dealer claimed that while there might be a slight variation in the twist it could have been easily detected if the yarn had been properly examined before being woven. Some of the yarn in question, he stated, he had examined and found a variation of three turns, which he claimed was not excessive but constituted a good commercial delivery. Payment for the amount due for the yarn, amounting to \$1,400, was requested by the thrown yarn dealer.

While the merchandise was found to be defective the arbitrators were of the opinion that because the material was such an extreme novelty the weaver was lax in not ascertaining whether or not the yarn was suitable before manufacturing such a large quantity. They also found that one dyer of the cloth was responsible for a condition which closely resemble the imperfection, shaded bands which repeated consistently throughout the cloth. The arbitrators decided that the weaver should keep the merchandise with an allowance of \$800 from the thrown yarn dealer. The weaver was directed to pay the thrown yarn dealer the amount due of \$1,400, less the allowance, or a total of \$600.

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Recess of Congress Needed

ON account of the transportation allowances it would cost considerable for Congress to take a recess, but it would be the best expenditure in the history of the United States.

If Congress would recess for two or three weeks and allow its members to go home and talk to the people, there would be an entirely different attitude when that body reconvened.

Most Congressmen and Senators seem to still be of the opinion that it pleases the people back home for them to appear as puppets of President Roosevelt and the Brain Trust, but if they would get away from Washington, D. C., and meet the people of their districts, they would find that there has been a tremendous reversal of sentiment and they would realize that if they continue to be subservient they will be overwhelmingly defeated.

In years past we were an admirer of Senator Jas. F. Byrnes of South Carolina. When he was a Congressman he gave great assistance in opposing Federal Child Labor Laws and he was an intense and ardent advocate of States Rights.

Now in his desire to appear as President Roosevelt's "next friend" Senator Byrnes has completely reversed his former position and seems to be ready and willing to strip South Carolina and every other Sovereign State of its reserved powers and to turn over to Congress every vestige of control over the internal affairs of the States.

We have, recently, been over a considerable portion of South Carolina and can say that it is practically certain that Senator Byrnes will be overwhelmingly defeated in the next election.

The people of South Carolina believe that they are capable of handling their own internal affairs and will not return to Washington any man whose chief objective seems to be the attainment of the position of "Chief Gentleman in Waiting" to any President.

From many sections of the South the people are looking for candidates for Congress who can be classed as "Constitutional Democrats" and there is a rising desire to eliminate from Congress all the subservient boot-lickers.

If Congress would adjourn for three weeks and allow its members to go home and talk to the people, they would realize the truth of these statements. We also believe that it would result in a much earlier adjournment because much of the present proposed legislation would be cast into the waste basket.

Congressmen and Senators might as well learn now, as they will learn later, that the control over the lives of the citizens of the several States will be retained by the States and that citizens of all classes resent being subject to the theories and whims of a lot of impractical and socialistic professors.

Handling The Tax

A PLAN for handling the processing tax until the whole situation is finally cleared up by court action was agreed upon at the meeting of yarn spinners in Charlotte on Tuesday. The text of the agreement is printed in this issue.

It is hoped that buyers, assured of protection in the event of future changes in the tax, will again feel free to go about covering their yarn requirements.

In the meantime, the various groups manufacturing cotton goods are working on a similar agreement that will be acceptable to both mills and buyers. Some form of sales agreement is expected to be announced very soon.

For weeks past, buying of yarns and goods has been almost entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis. The confusion resulting from court ruling in the Hoosac case has been a very effective bar to new business.

The potential demand for goods has been gaining strength every week. It is evident that many buyers are in need of large supplies. They have consistently delayed buying and cannot be blamed for their action under the circumstances.

We share the growing belief in the industry that within a short time, a very active buying movement will be under way. Prospects for active fall trade are now very much better than they were a few weeks ago.

Retail Sales

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. sales in the four weeks to July 16 totalled \$30,065,381, comparing with \$21,641,512 in the same period last year, or a gain of 38.9 per cent.

Dollar sales for the last period were the greatest for any similar period since 1929 and came close to the \$30,528,086 sales figure in the July 16th period that year.

Company also reported aggregate sales for the 24 weeks to July 16th were \$178,122,304, against \$140,639,500 in the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 26.7 per cent.

When retail stores are selling goods on any such scale, the day is not far distant when they must replenish their shelves.

If cotton mills will be patient, it is our opinion that they will soon have plenty of orders at profitable prices.

Steel ingot production increased to 42.2 per cent last week as to 37.6 last month and 27.7 per cent at this time last year. An increase in steel production has always been considered a forerunner of good business generally.

Paper Towel Pioneers

WE note the following in the *Atlanta Georgian*:

The Federal Government recently sent two thousand pioneers—men, women and children—to settle in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska.

Theirs was to be modern pioneering, with the "brain" work back in Washington.

And what happened?

The pioneers asked for 120 wagons and instead they got five tons of paper towels.

The price of cotton towels was advanced by the processing tax much to the advantage of paper towels and to still further assist the paper towel manufacturers, the Government buys five tons of them and gives them to the Alaska pioneers.

Southern cotton mill employees who are idle because of the unfair competition of paper products should love President Roosevelt and his "Brain Trust."

An Oath and a Letter

"I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I WILL FAITHFULLY EXECUTE THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WILL, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, SO HELP ME GOD."—Oath of office as President taken by Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 4, 1933.

"I HOPE YOUR COMMITTEE WILL NOT PERMIT DOUBT AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY, HOWEVER REASONABLE, TO BLOCK THE SUGGESTED LEGISLATION."—From a letter which President Roosevelt wrote on Saturday, July 6, 1935, to the chairman of a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Samuel B. Hill, urging the passage of the Guffey-Snyder coal bill.

President Angell's Address

THE baccalaureate address which President Angell, of Yale University, delivered in June attracted unusual attention.

Among the most striking paragraphs were the following:

Despite the implacable courage and good cheer with which our people face the future, and despite the welcome fact that we have made appreciable progress in recent months toward a more stable equilibrium in our national affairs, we are still treading hazardous paths, with financial, economic and political nostrums being hawked about by charlatans of every persuasion.

* * *

Russian communism, ostensibly the child of the social-economics of Marx, is the bitter enemy of all religion and yet it involves a distorted ethics which has been accepted with an essentially fanatical fervor. Its disciples maintain that only in accordance with its provisions can each worker be assured of sustenance and reasonable comfort without the exploitation of other workers.

* * *

The communist conscience is apparently no wise disturbed by the fact that a small self-appointed fraction of the population, of Russia, exercises autocratic control, determines what promotes and what retards national interest, determines who shall live, be educated and multiply, and who shall be exiled, starved and sterilized.

* * *

That the end justifies the means is one of the most dangerous of all human rationalizations and again and again in the history of mankind it has led to tragic calamity. Blind fanaticism is always and everywhere a menace to the race, and the more self-righteous it is, the more dangerous. Tyranny is in its essence the denial of the sacred claims of personality.

Pay For Land By Not Raising Hogs

THE following recently appeared among the real estate advertisements in the *Joplin (Mo.) Globe*:

Dandy way to make money, buy this 13 acres for hog raising. Sign up with the government to not raise, say 500 hogs. It will pay you \$1,000. That will pay for the acres and have some left.

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If Congress would recess for two or three weeks and allow its members to go home and talk to the people, there would be an entirely different attitude when that body reconvened.

Most Congressmen and Senators seem to still be of the opinion that it pleases the people back home for them to appear as puppets of President Roosevelt and the Brain Trust, but if they would get away from Washington, D. C., and meet the people of their districts, they would find that there has been a tremendous reversal of sentiment and they would realize that if they continue to be subservient they will be overwhelmingly defeated.

In years past we were an admirer of Senator Jas. F. Byrnes of South Carolina. When he was a Congressman he gave great assistance in opposing Federal Child Labor Laws and he was an intense and ardent advocate of States Rights.

Now in his desire to appear as President Roosevelt's "next friend" Senator Byrnes has completely reversed his former position and seems to be ready and willing to strip South Carolina and every other Sovereign State of its reserved powers and to turn over to Congress every vestige of control over the internal affairs of the States.

We have, recently, been over a considerable portion of South Carolina and can say that it is practically certain that Senator Byrnes will be overwhelmingly defeated in the next election.

The people of South Carolina believe that they are capable of handling their own internal affairs and will not return to Washington any man whose chief objective seems to be the attainment of the position of "Chief Gentleman in Waiting" to any President.

From many sections of the South the people are looking for candidates for Congress who can be classed as "Constitutional Democrats" and there is a rising desire to eliminate from Congress all the subservient boot-lickers.

If Congress would adjourn for three weeks and allow its members to go home and talk to the people, they would realize the truth of these statements. We also believe that it would result in a much earlier adjournment because much of the present proposed legislation would be cast into the waste basket.

Congressmen and Senators might as well learn now, as they will learn later, that the control over the lives of the citizens of the several States will be retained by the States and that citizens of all classes resent being subject to the theories and whims of a lot of impractical and socialistic professors.

Handling The Tax

A PLAN for handling the processing tax until the whole situation is finally cleared up by court action was agreed upon at the meeting of yarn spinners in Charlotte on Tuesday. The text of the agreement is printed in this issue.

It is hoped that buyers, assured of protection in the event of future changes in the tax, will again feel free to go about covering their yarn requirements.

In the meantime, the various groups manufacturing cotton goods are working on a similar agreement that will be acceptable to both mills and buyers. Some form of sales agreement is expected to be announced very soon.

For weeks past, buying of yarns and goods has been almost entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis. The confusion resulting from court ruling in the Hoosac case has been a very effective bar to new business.

The potential demand for goods has been gaining strength every week. It is evident that many buyers are in need of large supplies. They have consistently delayed buying and cannot be blamed for their action under the circumstances.

We share the growing belief in the industry that within a short time, a very active buying movement will be under way. Prospects for active fall trade are now very much better than they were a few weeks ago.

Retail Sales

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. sales in the four weeks to July 16 totalled \$30,065,381, comparing with \$21,641,512 in the same period last year, or a gain of 38.9 per cent.

Dollar sales for the last period were the greatest for any similar period since 1929 and came close to the \$30,528,086 sales figure in the July 16th period that year.

Company also reported aggregate sales for the 24 weeks to July 16th were \$178,122,304, against \$140,639,500 in the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 26.7 per cent.

When retail stores are selling goods on any such scale, the day is not far distant when they must replenish their shelves.

If cotton mills will be patient, it is our opinion that they will soon have plenty of orders at profitable prices.

Steel ingot production increased to 42.2 per cent last week as to 37.6 last month and 27.7 per cent at this time last year. An increase in steel production has always been considered a forerunner of good business generally.

Paper Towel Pioneers

WE note the following in the *Atlanta Georgian*:

The Federal Government recently sent two thousand pioneers—men, women and children—to settle in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska.

Theirs was to be modern pioneering, with the "brain" work back in Washington.

And what happened?

The pioneers asked for 120 wagons and instead they got five tons of paper towels.

The price of cotton towels was advanced by the processing tax much to the advantage of paper towels and to still further assist the paper towel manufacturers, the Government buys five tons of them and gives them to the Alaska pioneers.

Southern cotton mill employees who are idle because of the unfair competition of paper products should love President Roosevelt and his "Brain Trust."

An Oath and a Letter

"I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I WILL FAITHFULLY EXECUTE THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WILL, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, SO HELP ME GOD."—Oath of office as President taken by Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 4, 1933.

"I HOPE YOUR COMMITTEE WILL NOT PERMIT DOUBT AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY, HOWEVER REASONABLE, TO BLOCK THE SUGGESTED LEGISLATION."—From a letter which President Roosevelt wrote on Saturday, July 6, 1935, to the chairman of a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, Samuel B. Hill, urging the passage of the Guffey-Snyder coal bill.

President Angell's Address

THE baccalaureate address which President Angell, of Yale University, delivered in June attracted unusual attention.

Among the most striking paragraphs were the following:

Despite the implacable courage and good cheer with which our people face the future, and despite the welcome fact that we have made appreciable progress in recent months toward a more stable equilibrium in our national affairs, we are still treading hazardous paths, with financial, economic and political nostrums being hawked about by charlatans of every persuasion.

* * *

Russian communism, ostensibly the child of the social-economics of Marx, is the bitter enemy of all religion and yet it involves a distorted ethics which has been accepted with an essentially fanatical fervor. Its disciples maintain that only in accordance with its provisions can each worker be assured of sustenance and reasonable comfort without the exploitation of other workers.

* * *

The communist conscience is apparently no wise disturbed by the fact that a small self-appointed fraction of the population, of Russia, exercises autocratic control, determines what promotes and what retards national interest, determines who shall live, be educated and multiply, and who shall be exiled, starved and sterilized.

* * *

That the end justifies the means is one of the most dangerous of all human rationalizations and again and again in the history of mankind it has led to tragic calamity. Blind fanaticism is always and everywhere a menace to the race, and the more self-righteous it is, the more dangerous. Tyranny is in its essence the denial of the sacred claims of personality.

Pay For Land By Not Raising Hogs

THE following recently appeared among the real estate advertisements in the *Joplin (Mo.) Globe*:

Dandy way to make money, buy this 13 acres for hog raising. Sign up with the government to not raise, say 500 hogs. It will pay you \$1,000. That will pay for the acres and have some left.

SELF-SEALED



Designed with removable labyrinth felt seal entirely within confines of extra wide inner and outer rings to avoid injury, these "GreaSeal" Precision Bearings, with large grease capacity, assure superior performance. Write for Catalog.

NORMA-HOFFMANN
PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. - STAMFORD CONN. U.S.A.



Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Strapping is made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leather is made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and is especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We are thoroughly familiar with all textile leathers pertaining to cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

Bancroft Belting Co.

145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Agent

Ernest F. Culbreath

Ninety Six, S. C.

DATED REEDS

All "Greensboro Reeds" are dated

We are anxious that you check their life against any other make.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co.

Phone 5071

Box 1375

Greensboro, N. C.

Mill News Items

TAYLORS, S. C.—The Southern Bleachery, Inc., Piedmont Print Works, Inc., and Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., were ordered consolidated under the name of Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., at a special meeting of stockholders at the mill office. The plan, according to terms of the consolidation voted by the stockholders, will become effective January 1, 1935. Directors of the corporation voted favorably on the plan several months ago.

PETERSBURG, VA.—The first load of machinery for the plant of the Quaker Silk Company, which is being established at Petersburg, has arrived and was unloaded under the supervision of James Simpson, plant manager. Mr. Simpson returned to Allentown, Pa., where he will supervise the shipment of the remainder of the company's machinery, which will begin arriving this week.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—The Cumberland Silk Corporation of Rockwood has been granted a charter from the office of Secretary of State Ernest N. Haston, at Nashville, capitalized at 200 shares of no par value stock, with William Ensminger, I. N. Barnett and W. H. Hamm, incorporators.

CONOVER, N. C.—The Yount Cotton Mill building, 15 acres of land and 24 mill houses were purchased by the Newton Bonded Warehouse, Inc., this week.

The Yount Mill was built by the late John P. Yount & Sons, and was operated by them for a number of years. Since their death the mill has been inactive, the houses being occupied by persons who were homeless.

The building will be renovated and reinforced and will be used by the new owners as a cotton storage warehouse.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company was held this week. A substantial dividend was paid which indicates the mill had a very very good year. The mill recently took over about \$140,000 stock held by the D. E. Rhyne estate.

Directors elected as follows: Dr. F. M. Houser, A. H. Huss, David P. Dellinger, Julius Abernethy and Howard Houser. The following officers were named: Dr. F. M. Houser, president; David P. Dellinger, vice-president; A. H. Huss, secretary and treasurer, and H. K. Houser, assistant secretary and treasurer. This mill holds the rare distinction of having run full time during the past two years.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The largest transfer of residential property made in Cumberland County in many years was probated by Charles D. Broadfoot, clerk of the court, when the Puritan Weaving Company formally transferred ownership of 69 homes to its employees. About \$25,000 is involved in the transaction.

The workers employed in this plant will be enabled to possess their own homes by making monthly payments for a period of 100 months. The purchase of the property by the 69 mill families was financed by the local branch of the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, of which Hoke Smith is secretary. The houses were originally built by the mill owners and rented to the workers.

Mill News Items

STONEWALL, MISS.—Stonewall Cotton Mills has appointed Turner Halsey & Co. as their sole selling agent. The Stonewall plant is equipped with 22,000 spindles and 700 looms. Their products include denims, pin checks, chambrays, hickories, cheviots, light coverts and related colored fabrics.

CANTON, GA.—Canton Cotton Mills announced the appointment as sole selling agent of Turner Halsey Company, 40 Worth street. Canton Mills makes a line of fine denims. The mill is equipped with 40,000 spindles and 1,400 looms.

N. C. Mills Fight Tax

Greensboro, N. C.—One Charlotte law firm in Federal District Court here has filed 15 actions on behalf of cotton mills fighting the collection of cotton processing taxes and asking the court to declare the tax unconstitutional. All of the mills save one are located in Gaston County.

The mills entering suit are the China Grove Cotton Mills of Rowan County, and the following mills from Gaston County: Crescent Spinning, Chronicle, Climax Spinning, Acme Spinning, Eagle Yarn, Imperial Yarn, Linford, Majestic Manufacturing, National Yarn, Perfection Spinning, South Fork Manufacturing, Stowe Thread, Stowe Spinning, and Sterling Spinning.

The total of such suits now in the District Court is near 100, and apparently the deluge is just beginning and the files of the court are to be overrun with litigation of the kind. The court is granting restraining orders, and requiring bonds for protection of the taxes.

Suits Filed On Process Tax

Greenville, S. C.—Nine new suits by cotton mills of this section, five of them by Greenville mills or mill chains, were filed at Charleston against Robert M. Cooper, internal revenue collector for South Carolina, restraining him from collecting processes now due and payable.

Soon after the suits were filed, Claude N. Sapp, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, filed motions for dismissal of all of the actions, on the grounds that the court had no jurisdiction to enjoin or restrain collection of the tax or to determine the issues.

The Greenville mills which brought suits, with the amount Cooper is restrained from collecting follow: Victor-Monaghan Mills, \$180,303.64; Judson Mills, \$23,290.98; Woodside Cotton Mills Co., \$101,929.07; Campdown Co., Inc., \$20,528.89; Brandon Corp., \$208,211.69. The other mills in this section filing suits follow: Glenwood Mills, Easley, \$47,252.99; Pickens Mill, Pickens, \$43,101.21; Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, \$49,891.54; Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee, \$19,418.28.

Hearings on the suits will be held before Judge J. Lyles Glenn at Columbia, August 6th. The mills, by agreement with the court, paid the stipulated amounts in taxes over the Greenville banks as trustees, pending adjudication of the matter by the courts.

Other South Carolina mills filing suits include Campdown Co., Inc., Judson Mills, Easley Cotton Mills, Brandon Corp. and the Victor-Monaghan Co., all of Greenville County; and the Pickens Mills of Pickens and the Glenwood Cotton Mills of Easley.



BLOW-OUT Protection FREE

Don't take chances — Get Life - Saver Golden Ply Blow-out Protection.

Wouldn't you like tires that make you three times safer from dangerous, high speed blow-outs — give you months more safe mileage—and yet cost no more than other standard tires?

• Then let your Goodrich dealer equip your

car with Goodrich Safety Silvertowns. Silvertowns are the only tires in the world with the amazing Life-Saver Golden Ply that gives real blow-out protection.

See your Goodrich Dealer for bargain prices on Goodrich Double-Cured Cavalliers and Goodrich Certified Commanders. Priced to your Pocket-book.

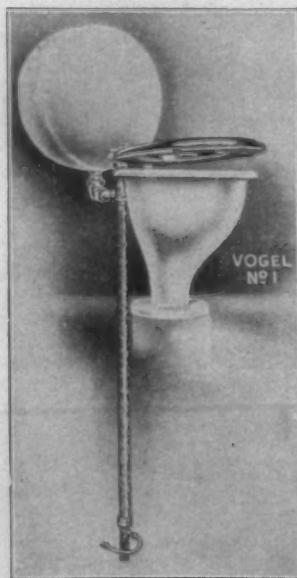
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

Fourth and Brevard Sts.

Charlotte, N. C.

"Makers of Over 32,000 Rubber Products"

When we say Frost-Proof



... We mean really frost-proof

THE Vogel Number One Outfit, designed for mill villages and exposed places, operates in the coldest weather without any danger of freezing and at practically no up-keep cost.

Many thousands are installed in all parts of the country and have been operating for years without even a minor repair

Installed by plumbers everywhere.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Products



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

CENTRAL, S. C.

CENTRAL MILLS—FORMERLY "ISSAQUEENA"

Am sorry the beautiful Indian name of "Issaqueena" has been dropped; there is a musical cadence in that name that somehow brings thought of dusky braves, Indian maidens, rippling waters and bark canoes.

But it is said "a rose by any other name would smell just as sweet," so Central Mill is just as attractive as if it were called Issaqueena.

Certainly the officials and overseers are exceptionally friendly and courteous. The mill runs regularly on two 40-hour shifts and is in splendid order all the way through, showing conclusively that overseers and the help work together for production.

Superintendent Thurston Kinsler is well known in this



Overseers at Central Mills, Central, S. C.

section of the textile industry. The first time the writer saw him was years ago, when he held a position in the mill at Pendleton, S. C.

OVERSEERS AND OTHER KEY MEN

B. O. James, overseer carding, first shift, and Jesse Wilbanks on second shift.

F. E. Young, overseer spinning first shift, and Jim Canup on second.

A. J. Taut, overseer weaving first shift, and W. A. Perry, second shift. M. R. Summey, slasher foreman; Aden Newell, night slasher.

John Ledford, overseer cloth room, with M. C. Atkinson, second hand.

Ted Kinsler, master mechanic; J. T. Harvey, night mechanic.

Other live-wires are J. H. Craig, loom fixer; J. H. Hawkins, section man, spooling and warping; J. L. Norris, section man in spinning.

THE CRAIG STRING BAND

There is plenty of musical talent among the operatives.

Jim Craig, loom fixer, and his four children often broadcast over the radio. He is a violinist; one girl plays the piano and the other a mandolin; one boy plays a tenor banjo and the other a guitar. "Music hath charms to calm the savage," and it is said that this band can charm the blues away from anyone.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS

A. J. Taut, overseer weaving, is a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and is in charge of two churches; he is also a member of the Town Council and Mayor Pro Tem.

F. E. Young, overseer spinning, is Mayor. B. O. James, overseer carding, is a member of the Town Council.

H. L. Massey, a loom fixer, is a Baptist minister. M. C. Atkinson, second hand in cloth room, is superintendent of Sunday school in Second Baptist Church.

SHELBY, N. C.

A TOWN THAT EXTENDS COURTESIES TO PUBLIC AND PROFITS BY IT

One gets a good impression of the friendliness of this lovely little town by visiting the Court House Square in center.

This whole square is a lovely, shaded lawn, with comfortable seats scattered all about, inviting the weary to rest and cool off. There are drinking fountains and no



Superintendent and Overseers, Eton Mill

Left to Right—F. C. Abercrombie, Supt.; J. R. Pruett, preparation; Julian Waldrop, designer; L. W. Gree, weaver; W. E. Franks, weaver; M. C. Gantt, cloth room, and G. G. Blanton, supplies.

"Keep off the Grass" signs. It is for the public to enjoy, and it is truly appreciated. People sit or lie on the grass undisturbed, and we can't think of anything nicer that a town could do for the public. No wonder this is such a

prosperous one, praised far and near for kindness and thoughtfulness.

Courtesy and service seems to be the motto of business houses, and one gets a thrill just walking through and looking. Shelby is a lovely town and no mistake.

ETON MILL—FANCY RAYON DRESS GOODS

Eton Mill is running right along, with around 200 silk looms making fancy dress goods. There are two shifts, and part of the machinery runs three shifts.

President E. A. Hamrick and Superintendent F. R. Abercrombie make a fine, wide-awake and progressive team.

The overseers are a jolly, friendly bunch, as follows:

L. W. Green, silk carding and spinning. In weaving, W. E. Frank is overseer on first, H. W. Bagwell on second and W. H. Abercrombie on third shift.

J. R. Pruett, overseer preparation, first shift, and Harland Pruett on second shift. M. C. Gantt, overseer cloth room; Julian Waldrop, designer; B. O. Starnes, master mechanic; G. G. Blanton, supply clerk.

Sorry to have missed getting Messrs. Bagwell and Starnes in our picture.

LOWELL, N. C.

NATIONAL WEAVING CO., WHERE FANCY DRESS FABRICS AND DRAPERIES ARE WOVEN

What a jolly bunch we find here! Not a grouch or a "blues" carrier in the whole organization, from president to sweeper.

A. C. Lineberger, Jr., president and treasurer, is a handsome, red-headed young man, just boiling over with pep and enthusiasm.

Secretary K. E. Sherrill is the biggest tease to be found, and always has some joke to tell on the office ladies, Mrs. H. K. Morrow and Mrs. E. H. Costner. Mrs. Costner, a petite and charming little lady, has gained in weight from 110 to 120, and now he's afraid "she'll soon be too wide to get through the office doors!"

She and her husband were to get a vacation and were



Executive and Office Force, National Weaving Co.

Left to Right—K. E. Sherrill, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. H. K. Morrow; A. C. Lineberger, Jr., president; Mrs. E. H. Costner, G. G. Simmons, assistant manager; A. C. Black.

going to Washington and other interesting points up North, and Mr. Sherrill says "It's a honeymoon trip, after being married over a year and working hard to get it!"

Mrs. Costner says she married so he'd quit teasing her, and now it is worse than ever!

Every time I visit this lovely mill I find more improve-

ments. Lots of new machinery has been added, and everything going right along. If you want to see a pretty sight, see the reeling department where every color of silk is whirling in a gay zig, while lovely girls in crisp and spotless uniforms, cheeks rosy, eyes sparkling and hair curled, waved and dressed in latest styles, manipulate the machines.

In the cloth room, the girls dress in pure white—and I mean *pure white*. Absolutely as clean as hospital nurses!

I accused Overseer W. H. Winecoff of picking these girls for beauty but he says it's "beauty plus efficiency."

Those handsome twins, Pearl and Burl Jones, are still on the job. I secured Burl's subscription, and when I met Pearl, I thought he was the same one and wondered why he wanted to give me another subscription.

These splendid young men are overseers in preparation room—one on first and the other on second shift.

OTHER OVERSEERS AND KEY MEN

C. L. Hall, overseer weaving; M. W. Phillips and J. G. Morrow, second hands in weaving; B. F. Swink, overseer slashing; L. M. Kincaid, master mechanic. (Caught him



Overseers at National Weaving Co.

Left to Right—J. C. Mattox, Pearl Jones, B. F. Swink, J. C. Hill, Burl Jones, T. P. Rankin, Jr., W. H. Winecoff, W. M. Vanhow, L. M. Kincaid.

looking like one this time! Heretofore, he's been in spotless white.) W. H. Winecoff (mischief incubator), overseer cloth room.

Somebody said to me: "One just has to smile when Winecoff comes around." "Smile, nothing!" I retorted. "I almost laughed myself sick the first time I saw him!" He's a sure cure for blues.

W. M. Vanhoy is overseer weaving, second shift, with W. N. Garner, second hand; J. O. Barr, mechanic.

Was sorry to miss seeing General Manager Robert Jackson, who was off on a trip North for several days.

Had the pleasure of seeing some dresses made of goods woven in this mill, and they were the last thing in beauty and style.

BOWLING GREEN, S. C.

BOWLING SPINNING CO.

This little mill was humming right along, but I failed to locate Superintendent D. B. Parris.

A pretty little log club house was going up in a conspicuous spot between the mill and highway.

This mill has something over 5,000 spindles and makes combed knitting yarns.

Bowling Green is between Clover and Gastonia, and has a very pretty little village, with houses nicely painted.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

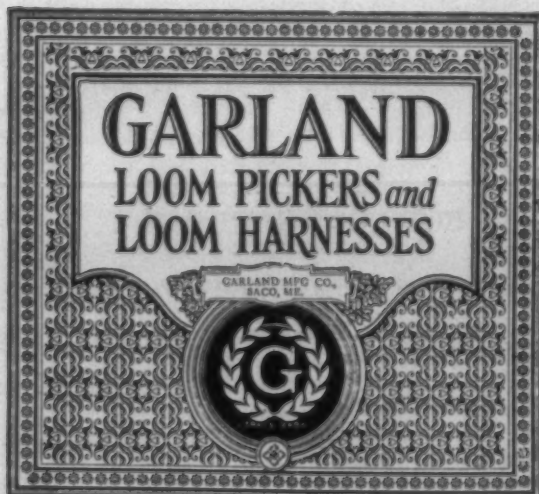
DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Inability of manufacturers and buyers to reach an agreement covering the processing tax again checked business in cotton goods last week. Representatives of various groups met during the week and it is hoped that some method for handling the problem will be worked out within a short time.

In the meantime the potential demand for goods has grown much stronger. It is believed here that a good volume of buying will develop as soon as buyers are confident that they will be protected against any changes in the tax situation. Sales of print cloths showed that prices were a trifle easier.

Narrow print cloths were not greatly active, but prices were steady and there appeared to be no pressure on the price structure in this division. Some inquiry from the bag trade developed during the week but failed to produce business largely because of the inability of buyers and sellers to agree with respect to tax refund protection.

The carded broadcloth section noted no important inquiry, although one or two sales of moderate amounts of 100x60s went through at 8c. Several sellers were holding this style at 8½c. The 80x60s were sold only in scattered lots at 6¾c.

Sheetings were sold in better quantities during the day, with several sale of amounts up to 200,000 to 300,000 yards moved. Prices showed no change. Converters were coming in for fair amounts, but industrial users still showed concern over the processor tax problems. Sheetings were being produced at a very low rate and despite the slow sales of the past week or two, pressure on prices has been light.

In the fancy goods division, there has been additional business on a wide variety of fabrics and converters in the last few days have been covering on good sized contracts. Many of these are booked for deliveries to begin in three to four weeks, with the usual 10 per cent weekly shipments. Converters willingly have taken contracts offering them what amounts to rebates on all portions of contracts which may be undelivered when and if the taxes are declared unconstitutional.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	7¾
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9½

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in cotton yarns last week was almost entirely confined to immediate needs. In some divisions the market has improved within the past ten days. Improvement has not been confined to carded but has gone over into combed and mercerized with more demand being reported in each type from knitters who had been lagging behind weavers previously in their commitments. With new volume greatly sub-normal and the market facing great handicaps at Washington, traders feel that prices have given a good account of themselves, not going off in the lowest priced sales more than $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ in the month.

The uncertain status of the processing tax is still provocative of much uncertainty and not a little confusion. As viewed by spinners the situation shows some degree of clarification. Said a leading distributor here: "We have been engaged all week in explaining to our customers the bearings of the processing tax as we see it, and giving them to understand that if the Supreme Court annuls the tax they would have neither moral or legal grounds for expecting any refunds from the spinners. The processing tax is a tax placed on the original processor and goes into the cost of his yarns. Consequently refunds are not possible beyond this point. As the Supreme Court decision, if against the Administration, will not be retroactive, the only likely refund will be on cotton on the floor at that time. Meanwhile, we continue to pay our processing tax as it falls due."

Prices here are firm to strong. Some of the recent sales put through have been at the highest prices since April. This desirable showing is credited to resistance among distributors and spinners of sales yarn, who in recent weeks have taken a more decided stand against booking orders at below cost rates. Spinners, too, are following cotton very closely on the ground that to avoid loss they must advance yarn quotations whenever required to pay more for their raw material. Prevailing interest in yarns, though hardly comparable to that seen two years ago, is believed to rest on a sounder basis in that speculation has been practically absent while actual manufacturing requirements have been absorbing a much larger quantity of yarn this summer than generally believed.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33½
10s	27	30s	41
12s	27½	40s	42
14s	28	ex.	50
16s	28½	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	32½	8s	27
30s	34	10s	27½
40s	40	12s	28
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29
8s	27	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28	and 4-ply 23½-25	
20s	30	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
26s	32½	and 4-ply 25	
30s	34	White carpets, 8s, 3	
36s	38	and 4-ply 26½-27½	
40s	40	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 1-ply	23
8s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23½
10s	27½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25
12s	28	12s, 2-ply	26
16s	29	16s, 2-ply	28
20s	30½-31	20s, 2-ply	29½
24s	32½	30s, 2-ply	34
26s	33½	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	35	8s	26
36s	39	10s	26½
40s	41	12s	27
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	27½
8s	27	16s	28
10s	27½	18s	28½
12s	28	20s	29
14s	28½	22s	30
16s	29	24s	31
20s	30½-31	26s	32
24s	32½	28s	33
		30s	33½
		40s	40

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

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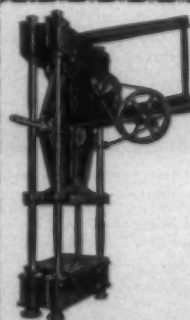


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Prepared For Busy Dry Goods Market

(Journal of Commerce)

Many in the primary market are convinced that the time is at hand when they will see one of the most active buying periods since the spring and summer of 1933. That conclusion is based on the confidence that mills and selling houses are co-operating in allaying merchandising fears in the minds of buyers. They are ready to get back to larger contract

selling and the price advancing trend which will be consequent on a busier market.

Trading improvement has been of growing importance within the past week or more. On a number of styled goods which had been ordered and confirmations withheld, specifications have been placed. Fall styled lines have been planted in various jobbing channels and reorders have already made their appearances. What is most noticeable is that covering on merchandise has reached the point where it cannot wait.

Most of the covering is for quick and August or September delivery. Avoidance of price weakness in practically every quarter of the industry accounts for the growing confidence among buyers. The latter have already seen that delay in ordering goods is costing them higher prices on various items.

The next step beyond spot and quick deliveries is observed to be contract placing extended as far as buyers care to operate. That condition is viewed as the result of arrangements being forthcoming which will harmonize the cotton processing tax views of the entire market. Conservatives are compelled to conform partially to the views of extremists. There is nothing that can be done about it, the buyer obtaining what a number regard as entirely many concessions.

But, the desire to get a trade spurt started has prompted the quickest possible compromise. The issues are not viewed as settled, despite the boom in purchasing which is looked for. A number of matters will have to be settled later on when the situation develops to the point of inventory taking and beyond when the tax decision is finally forthcoming.

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Seek Rehearing On Connally Amendment

The recent defeat in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 34 of the Connally Export Amendment to the AAA was most disappointing to the cotton textile industry.

The rapid decline in exports of cotton textiles, which has continued in the face of an increase in general exports, is due primarily to the heavily increased labor costs which the cotton textile industry undertook in accordance with the national policy of unemployment relief. What the industry did was to make work for about 100,000 additional workers, who otherwise would have been on relief, by shortening hours of work. At the same time, the industry not only preserved, but in some cases increased actual weekly wages by increasing hourly rates. If the same result had been accomplished by a direct tax on each mill, there is no doubt but that a drawback of the tax would be allowed on export shipments in the same manner that it is now allowed for the processing tax. The Connally Amendment is designed to make that result possible.

In view of the close vote and the absence of some of its friends at the time of the vote, it is highly desirable that this amendment be reconsidered. Further, it is to be hoped that on reconsideration the reason for this pro-

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vision will appear more clearly to some senators from cotton manufacturing States who did not support the amendment. If the amendment is not reconsidered, the hopes of the cotton goods industry will be centered on the action of the joint conference committee which it is hoped will agree to include the Connally Amendment.

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Textile Industries in 1933-34

(Continued from Page 4)

of 5.17 per cent in the last period. For the stock companies, the addition of two companies in the present report very substantially altered the rates of return showed by this class of companies in the earlier report. Comparing the 91 commission companies covered here with the 71 covered in the earlier report, it is noted that the largest difference in any rate of return was 0.84 of a point per cent.

For the six stock companies, raw material constituted roughly from 76 per cent to 80 per cent of the total manufacturing cost. Labor and other manufacturing expense were of practically equal importance in total costs, ranging roughly between 10 and 12 per cent for each.

For the 91 commission companies, raw material represented only about one-third of the total manufacturing cost during each period. The labor item ranged from 36 per cent to 39 per cent, and the item of other manufacturing expense from 27½ to 31 per cent of total manufacturing cost.

During the first three periods the six stock companies showed profits on sales of about 5 per cent. In the last period, these companies showed a loss of 1¼ per cent of sales.

The 91 commission companies made a poorer showing. Their earnings in the first three periods were 4.45 per cent, 3.56 per cent and 3.79 per cent, and in the last period they lost 8.12 per cent of sales.

Owing to the relative unimportance of labor costs for the stock dyers and finishers, the increase in labor costs, resulting from the maximum specified reduction in hours of 25 per cent, or corresponding direct wage increase of 33 1-3 per cent, would have resulted in reducing the net profits on sales to about 1½, 2½ and 2 per cent, respectively, for the first three periods. During the last period, the companies showed a loss, and therefore had no ability to pay increased labor costs out of profits on sales. For

the commission companies the elimination of profits on sales would have resulted from reductions in hours of between 10 and 12½ per cent in the first period and between 7½ and 10 per cent in each of the next two periods. This group of companies also showed a loss on sales in the last period.

Revision of Cotton Standards Advised

Washington.—A revision of the United States official standards for cotton grades has been proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with a view to making the white grades more representative of the cotton crop and of eliminating grades for types of cotton which have become scarce. Arrangement of samples within the grade boxes has been changed to facilitate use of the standards. A set of the tentative revised standards was shown this week in Washington to a group of representatives of producers, co-operatives, spinners and cotton merchants.

The suggested changes involve dropping the grades for blue stained cotton as well as the grade strict good middling yellow tinged, and combining the light yellow stained with the yellow stained grades. Two new grades, strict good ordinary extra white and good ordinary extra white would be added, making a total of 32 grades instead of 37 as at present. Only 13 of these grades would need to be represented by physical type boxes of which at present there are 25. The standard set of boxes would include eight grades of white and five of yellow tinged. This change would reduce the cost of a complete set of standard grade boxes from \$125 to \$65.

The standard boxes for the yellow stained and blue stained grades would be eliminated. The amount of cotton of these grades now found in the markets is so small that the bureau has had difficulty in obtaining enough samples to make up the official standards boxes.

Changes in the color of the crop in recent years has been toward white cotton. Research by the division of cotton marketing—including thousands of samples from the cotton belt checked by color analysis—has shown definitely that most of the cotton crop now falls in the white and extra white, strict middling, middling, and strict low middling grades, with the higher grades tending toward extra white and away from creamy or "buttery" color. Under the proposed plan the yellow tinged and stained grades would be changed so that the tinged grades would no longer carry as deep a color as formerly and the new yellow stained grades would cover all cottons deeper in color than tinged.

The cotton standards act provides that any changes in the standards promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be announced at least a year in advance of the effective date of the changes. International agreements between the Department of Agriculture and the nine principal cotton associations of Europe provide that proposed changes shall be considered in advance of promulgation.

Two representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, C. L. Finch and H. C. Slade, will go at once to Havre, France, with sets of the proposed new standards, which will be presented to representatives of British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Belgian cotton associations. Following the discussion of changes at that meeting the bureau expects to hold public hearings in the United States. Should the revised standards be promulgated they will be the subject of consideration at the regular international cotton standards conference to be held in Washington in March, 1936. Meanwhile, sets of the proposed new standards will be on display at the bureau in Washington.



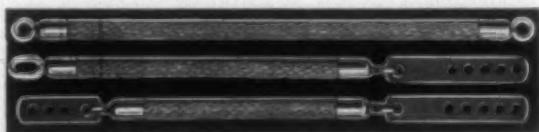
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